

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

Rev. J. F. Moors of Greenfield, Mass., has declined the presidency of Antioch College.

Hamilton College has within a short time received contributions and endowments amounting to \$50,000.

Chief-Judge J. E. Sargent, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1840, has founded a scholarship in that college.

The Maryland Senate has appropriated \$30,000 to aid in the founding of the hospital to be connected with the University of Maryland.

Howard University will have a Summer funeral ceremonial on the 24th, and a law professor, who will be called the "Summer," will then be initiated.

This year the first colored student will graduate from the Theological School at Yale College, and also from the Academic Department.

Hamilton College has a new instructor in modern languages, Mr. Herman C. G. Brandt, who has just returned from his philological studies at Gottingen.

The Hon. Alexander Strong has given \$1,000 to Amherst College for an art gallery. He formerly gave the Greek prizes, but the Hon. Waldo Hutchins now sustains them.

The Junior Exhibition of Wesleyan University took place last Monday evening before a very large and enthusiastic audience. Music for the occasion was furnished by the class.

The old Knox College of Toronto is to have a handsome new edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, the foundation stone of which was ceremonially laid on the 2d of this month.

Dr. Reed has been re-elected President of the Missouri State University, and he will remain in this position until June, 1875, when it is understood he will retire, and be succeeded by some one selected by a committee which has been appointed by the trustees.

The Journal of Education thinks that Americans have a peculiar habit of using large words, and especially notices the assumption of the title of Professor by men who after a year's study in some Normal School, or a four years' course in a school or college, undertake to govern schools of 20 pupils.

The trustees of the Normal Schools of Maine have added one year to the course of study, and agreed that the course shall embrace Latin, French, and the higher English branches, to such extent as shall fit graduates to teach the Free High Schools, so many of which are coming into existence in the State.

The Rev. Sylvester Burnham of Amherst has been added to the classical department of instruction in Worcester Academy, and Mr. Nathan Leavensworth of Stepney, Conn., a member of the senior class of Brown University, has been elected to the department of the natural sciences and mathematics.

Two young women have recently been elected to the charge of departments in two excellent institutions—Miss Rice at Antioch being Mathematical Professor, and Miss Mary H. Read, Professor of German and French in Missouri State University. Both ladies thoroughly prepared themselves for their positions by study here and in Europe.

It is reported from Philadelphia that a ward Board of School Directors, disregarding the accustomed order of promotion, has refused the application of a competent teacher for the post of principal because she is a Roman Catholic. It is stated that the whole case will shortly be brought before a court of law, with a view of determining the rights, under the Constitution, of a teacher.

The Essex County, N. J., Teachers' Institute formally resolved that it recognized the Kindergarten as a potent means for the elevation of primary education and for the development and promulgation of the principles of sound educational psychology, and it asked the consideration of the State Department of Education on the importance of initiating experiments which shall determine whether the Kindergarten system ought to be connected with our public schools.

Prof. Goodwin is preparing at present a new edition of Demosthenes on the Crown. As there has never been an excellent edition of this incomparable oration, and as Mr. Goodwin thoroughly understands that period—the most instructive in all Greek history to which the oration relates, this work is eagerly looked for. It is said that the probabilities for and against the Professor's return to Harvard are now evenly even.

The recently adjourned Illinois Assembly passed an act prohibiting all educational officers of the State from excluding, directly or indirectly, any child from the schools on account of the color of such child. Any school officer disregarding this injunction is liable to fine. The Assembly also passed an act making it necessary that every teacher shall hold a regular certificate, thus abolishing the provisional certificate.

The Toronto Leader thinks that Canada is in a position at present, with a deficit to be provided against by increased taxation, to set up a military college. "Whether," it says, "such a college be established in Canada now or at some future time, it would be advisable to have all the different branches of the service represented in one institution instead of separately, as in England; and in this respect West Point will be the best model."

The undergraduates at Harvard have been deprived by the Faculty of the privilege of spending one year during the college course in Europe. The reason of this is that hitherto the average on the examinations made up for a year's absence has not been reckoned in the general average of the college course, which is perhaps an injustice; and, even if this were obviated, men who go abroad would still, as it is well known they do now, choose early elective studies, and thus avoid doing the real work of a year.

The aggregate of gifts by individuals for educational purposes in this country for 1873 was \$112,297. Of this sum universities and colleges got \$28,441; schools of science, \$29,025; schools of theology, \$6,089; medical colleges, &c., \$78,665; superior instruction of women, \$2,000; secondary instruction, \$29,241; libraries, \$59,631; museums of natural history, \$3,666; donations, \$4,000; blind, \$1,000; Peabody fund, \$10,000; miscellaneous, \$7,400. In 1871 the amount given was \$8,000,000, and in 1872 it was \$45,000.

The War Department has notified the authorities of Union College that arms necessary for military instruction in the college will be sent forward immediately on the receipt of the formal bond and application. It will be only possible at present for the senior and junior classes to receive the benefit of this instruction, which will begin next term with Upton's tactics, under the direction of Capt. Ward. Three hours in each week are to be devoted to drill. The college has just received a gift of \$5,000 to be made immediately available for educational purposes.

The Bavarian law requires boys and girls of 12 to go through an examination, and sends them back to school if this test shows that their education is imperfect. The Prussian law fixes the period of schooling for boys at eight years, and for girls at seven. This long duration of tuition is possible in Prussia because the population, imbued with the idea, dating from the Reformation, which depended for its progress on the power of all men to read the Bible, that elementary instruction is an indispensable provision for after-life, works off instead of against the schoolmaster. In Italy, on the other hand, the results of education are as yet but meager, chiefly because, although education is compulsory and the system of instruction thorough and efficient, the habits of the people do not permit it to retain a hold upon the young for a sufficiently long period. In this matter much may be done by consulting the needs of poor parents in the arrangement of hours. Thus the primary schools in Prussia begin very early in the morning and close at 10 a.m. during the summer, by which means ample time is allowed for the children to help at home.

The Philadelphia Ledger very wisely says: "While there are advocates of classical and of scientific education, respectively, who see little of value in each other's methods, they all agree that education should be directed to the development of those parts most useful to the student in his after life, particularly where the probable tendency of that after life is known. In this country, then, of all others, some attention should be given to the teaching of the sciences of government, for if all school boys do not become Presidents, a large number of them do become Congressmen and legislators, rulers of all kinds. * * * It is possibly too much to hope that within the next generation two representatives, State and National, will be elected to the Legislature."

The aggregate of our provisions of trade and finance, 1873, was \$1,250,000.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

The transactions at the Exchange to-day were mainly of a legal nature, and were without special interest. Details will be found below.

AUCTION SALES NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE.

By Adrian H. Miller & Son.
1 lot, with foundations, &c., Madison-st., 21st Street, \$17,500.
1 lot, s. & w. 7th-st., 21st Street, \$10,000.
1 lot, s. & w. Madison-st., 80th foot south 7th-st., \$10,500.
Richard P. Harriet.

1 lot and unfinished, 4-story brick, 11th Street, \$18,540.
54.11 feet north 3rd-st., 21st Street, \$15,000.
Hugh H. Comp.

3-story brick house and lot s. 11th-st., 160 ft. west of 2d-st., \$3,100.
John W. Field.

2-story brick house and lot No. 310 West 20th-st., subject to ground rent, \$150 per annum, 33 years from May, 1874, with renewal for 21 years, \$1,000.

H. E. Lafferty & Co.

6-story tenement house No. 40 Bleecker-st., lot 17, \$15,000.

2 two-story frame houses and 3 lots, 10th Street, \$15,100.

4-story brick store and dwelling No. 61 Canal-st., 29½x17, \$10,500.

3 lots north 6th-st., 21st Street, \$11,000.

1 lot east side Gould-st., 200 ft. east of 11th-st., 25x105—, \$3,300.

OFFICIAL TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beverly, Nos. 140 and 145, 103-105, 1st fl., Broad-st., 26-106.
M. J. T. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
S. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
C. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
H. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
J. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
K. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
L. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
M. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
N. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
O. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
P. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
Q. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
R. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
S. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
T. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
U. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
V. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
W. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
X. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
Y. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.
Z. 100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.

100-102, 1st fl., 2nd fl., 20th-204.